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PUBLISHED
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(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER
FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXVI.
NUMBER 15.

LONDON: APRIL 8, 1920

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PRICE TWOPENCE.

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SERVICE.

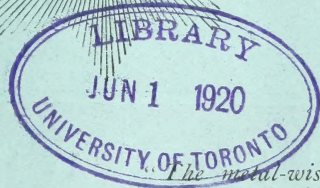
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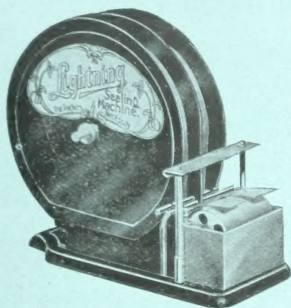
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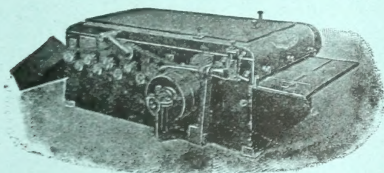
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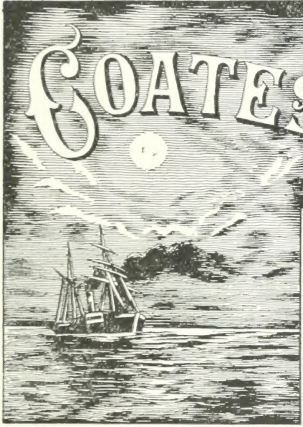
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"Some weeks ago you cast for us old furniture into new, and we are delighted with it."

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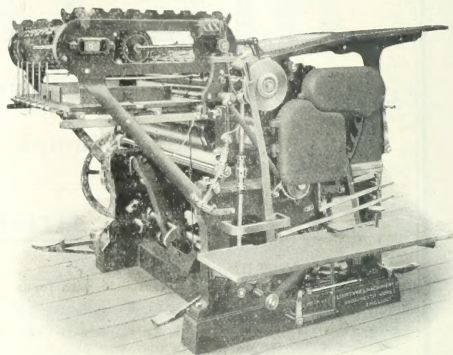
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Size of Machine.	Size of Sheet.	Nearest British Size.	Size of Design.	Size of Plate.	Size of Blanket.	Maximum Speed per Hour.	Over-all Length.
No. 1	52" x 37½"	Quad Demy	52" x 37"	52½" x 42" x .025"	52½" x 47" x .075"	2,500	11' 9½"
No. 2	45½" x 33½"	Ex Quad Crown	45½" x 33"	46" x 38" x .025"	46" x 43" x .075"	2,500	11' 1½"
No. 4	37" x 25"	Double Demy	37" x 24½"	37½" x 29½" x .025"	37½" x 34" x .075"	4,000	8' 6½"

Size of Machine.	Over-all Width.	Height, allowing Feed-board to be raised.	Foundation		Net Weight.	Horse-Power.	Driving Shaft Revs. per Minute, at 2,000 Imps. per hour.	Size of Fast and Loose Pulleys.	Driving Shaft Revs. per Impression.
			Length.	Width.	tons cwt.				
No. 1	10' 7½"	8' 2½"	5' 8½"	7' 11½"	6 13	5	233.3	19½" x 3½"	7
No. 2	9' 10½"	7' 11"	5' 2½"	7' 5½"	6 2	5	213.8	19½" x 3½"	6.416
No. 4	8' 4"	7' 1½"	4' 4½"	6' 7½"	4 0	3	166.6	16" x 3½"	5

Size of Machine.	Inking Rollers.						Damping Rollers.			
	Rider Roller	Distribution Rollers.	Rider Distributing Rollers.	Transfer Rollers.	Vibrator Rollers.	Plate Rollers.	Ductor Rollers.	Plate Rollers.	Vibrator Rollers.	Ductor Rollers.
No. 1	Dia. No. 1½"	1 2½" 3	1½" 3	3" 2	Dia. No. 2.852"	3" 6	3" 1	3" 2	Dia. No. 2.722"	1 2½" 1
No. 2	1½" 1	2½" 3	1½" 3	3" 2	2.852" 2	3" 5	3" 1	3" 2	2.722" 1	2½" 1
No. 4	—	2½" 3	1½" 3	3" 2	2.895" 2	3" 4	3" 1	3" 2	2.763" 1	2½" 1

Our descriptive folder No. 314 illustrates the front and rear of the LM Offset and fully details its parts and controls



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER
[FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXVI.
NUMBER 15.

LONDON : APRIL 8, 1920.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Profit-sharing & Co-partnership Schemes.

Particulars of their Application, and
Results in the Printing and Allied Trades.

The main factor that lies at the foundation of the widespread industrial unrest of the present day is the belief which, rightly or wrongly, is entertained by very many employees that the rewards of industry reaped by capital and management and those reaped by labour are not at present proportioned fairly. A belief of injustice, whether well grounded or not, is a very unsuitable basis upon which to try to build a prosperous and stable industry, and this fact is being brought home very forcibly to the printing trade just now by the startling new demand for a 15s. advance in wages, a demand thrown in vivid relief by the recently reported public statement of Mr. T. E. Naylor (secretary of the L.S.C.), to the effect that the Prime Minister was quite right when he charged Labour with the desire to overthrow the capitalist system. Thus nothing could be more opportune at the present moment than whatever practical suggestions are available towards the eradication of this root of bitterness in industrial relationships. It may be that some assistance in this direction can be gained from a report just issued by the Ministry of Labour, namely, the "Report on Profit-Sharing and Labour Co-partnership in the United Kingdom." (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net.)

This substantial 244-page brochure has been prepared by the Intelligence and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour, and contains a large fund of information covering the whole subject. It is a very useful contribution to industrial history, and will, we hope, receive careful consideration from both masters and men throughout British industry.

The printing trade takes a creditable place among the various businesses that can show

"something attempted, something done" for the promotion of industrial welfare along the lines indicated. It figures among the very earliest attempts at profit-sharing schemes. With the exception of a farming experiment in 1829, the year 1865 seems to mark the beginning, for this country, of schemes of this kind; and in 1866 we find a music printing and publishing business, that of John Curwen, 24, Berners-street, London, listed as having started a scheme. The next year saw one initiated in connection with the printing and stationery business of Fletcher and Son, Norwich.

In the printing, bookbinding, and stationery trades 38 schemes of profit-sharing or co-partnership are reported as having been started—a high figure compared with those of most other trades. Of these 38, 13 still survive, 25 having been abandoned. Of the 13 firms whose schemes survive, 12 have employees in the various schemes to the total number of 5,583. Among existing schemes described somewhat fully in the report are those of Messrs. Hazell, Watson, and Viney, Ltd., London and Aylesbury, and of Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., of Bristol.

Hazell, Watson, and Viney Schemes.

Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney commenced in May, 1866, a specially interesting profit-sharing scheme, which continued in operation for about nine years. According to this scheme, the company allotted by way of bonus to all persons who had been employed by them for more than three years one-half of any profits that might be made over 10 per cent. It is said that this bonus was equivalent to an average addition to the wages of participants of 0.8 per cent. The scheme was

discontinued in 1895, the company stating that the profits had not for some time allowed the payment of bonus. The firm has, however, another scheme of a similar character, whereby the share purchase arrangements were continued. Under these share purchase schemes provision is made that the shares shall be held by those employed in the business.

Not more than five shares are to be allotted to any one employee on the special terms specified, and in allotting such shares "preference will be given to those who have been longest in the company's employ, and to any who may have bought shares at a higher price" (than £10 each). The total nominal value of the shares now held by 345 of the company's employees is £17,200. These shares, it should be understood, entitle the holders to the ordinary voting rights; and the proportion borne by the votes of these employees to the total of all the votes that could be given at a general meeting is approximately 6 per cent.

The company's employees are allowed to deposit their savings with the firm at 4 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax), these deposits being secured by £17,200 5 per cent. first mortgage debentures of the company, the market value of which is par, and by other Stock Exchange investments whose present value is £5,171. The present number of depositors is 1,272, and the total amount on deposit £21,010.

The provident fund possessed at June 30th, 1918, a capital of £18,164, and had a membership of 691. This fund is invested mainly outside the company; but there are held on its account 237 £10 5 per cent. cumulative preference shares of the company, 14 of the company's 5 per cent. mortgage debentures, and 33 of its ordinary shares, besides £1,300 on deposit with the company. Any member of the provident fund who is making an effort to save, and who sees that a loan of a moderate amount will help him in this direction, is eligible for a loan from the company, to be repaid by instalments spread over several years, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. Loans are granted upon condition that they are used for some purpose of thrift, such as buying a house, buying shares in the company, or in some way increasing the applicant's capital. To qualify for a loan, borrowers must be able to produce evidence of having already made some savings, and they must be able to give reasonable security, which, however, involves the borrower in no legal costs. By adding to the loan a sum equal to the insurance risk the borrower is able to secure that, in the event of his death while the loan is running, his representatives have nothing to pay, and the house, or whatever property the loan has purchased, becomes his free of further charge. Eighty-five loans have been made, amounting to £18,000, of which £15,200 has been repaid. The borrower can repay at any time; but the company cannot call in the loan before the termination of the agreed period, even if the borrower leaves the company's service.

In addition to the provident fund there is also a pension fund, which was established in 1910 with the view of enabling members of the office and administrative staff with earnings of at least 40s. a week (25s. in the case of women) to make substantial savings on their own account. The money paid in by the members, who were 64 in number at December 31st, 1918, accumulates at 4 per cent. compound interest; and each year the company pays into the fund a sum sufficient to provide a 50 per cent. bonus on the members' savings. Of the £8,725 to the credit of this fund on December 31st, 1918, the greater part was invested outside the firm's business.

The company contribute a large sum annually in various other ways for the advantage of the whole staff. These contributions amount to over £5,000 annually.

With respect to the results obtained by the arrangements above described, the company state:—"We continue to find beneficial results from the workers' investments, and it is our intention on a future occasion to increase the amount of workers' shares, which will be available at less than the market price."

E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd.

This well-known firm of printers, paper bag and cardboard box manufacturers and manufacturing stationers, have two schemes in operation for the benefit of their work-people. Started 75 years ago, the business gives employment to upwards of 2,000 persons (men and boys, 1,200; women and girls, 1,100).

The firm introduced a profit-sharing scheme in 1912, under which one-third of the net profit over and above a certain fixed minimum is distributed among those employees who have been continuously in the company's service for two years preceding February 28th (the end of the company's financial year) and whose average rates of wages during the year, when employed, does not exceed £6 (formerly £3) a week. Employees receiving over £6 a week also participate in the profits, under another scheme, by means of a bonus varying with the profit of the year. The share of profit is paid to the workers in proportion to wages actually earned, with an addition of £1 for each year of service. For example, if a man's actual earnings were £100, but he had been fifteen years in the firm's service, his share would be calculated on the sum of £115. Men serving in H.M. Forces have received their share of the profits as though they were still in employment: their share has been calculated on what they would probably have earned if their employment had not been interrupted. The share of profits is paid in cash: it has increased every year since the start, and in the last two or three years represented a very substantial addition to regular wages.

The firm also have a system of Work-people's Deposit Accounts, in which any person who has been in the employment of the firm for two years or over may deposit his or her savings, provided his or her salary does not exceed £300 a year. Employees must not deposit more than 25 per cent. of their wages

for the year, or have more than £200 on deposit. Deposits receive interest at a rate varying from a minimum of 5 per cent. to a maximum of 10 per cent., according to profits. When the dividend on ordinary shares exceeds the average for the four years ended June, 1905, the rate of interest will be increased by the same amount. Supposing, for example, the average for the four years mentioned was 6 per cent., and the rate in one particular year was $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; then depositors would receive an additional $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., making $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in all. The fixed minimum interest is paid quarterly: the additional interest (if any), varying with the profits, is paid within three months of the close of the financial year.

Savings may usually be drawn at a week's notice. In order to encourage permanent saving, however, the firm reserve the right, by giving notice, to close the account of any depositor who makes withdrawals too frequently. Accounts may also be closed for any other reason. Depositors leaving the firm's employment receive their deposits, with interest at the fixed minimum rate, but do not receive any share in the additional interest (varying with profits) for the current financial year.

The number of depositors at the end of March, 1919, was 678, who had £23,870 to their credit, an average of over £35 each.

The firm have a Welfare Committee, which discusses such things as holidays, arrangement of hours, canteens, working conditions, etc. The workpeople's representatives are elected by ballot: the men's and the women's representatives sit together on the same Committee.

The firm regard the profit-sharing scheme as satisfactory; it has strengthened the good feeling existing between themselves and their workpeople, and has called forth extra zeal on the part of the workers.

Scottish Master Printers.

The annual general meeting of the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Kindred Trades was held in the Christian Institute, 70, Bothwell-street, Glasgow, on March 31st, Mr. James Paterson presiding. There was a large and representative attendance. The following office bearers were unanimously re-elected, viz.:—President, Mr. James Paterson (Wm. Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd., Glasgow); vice-president, Mr. Robert Wilson (H. and J. Pillans and Wilson, Edinburgh); hon. treasurer, Mr. George D. Stewart (George Stewart and Co., Edinburgh).

Immediately prior to the meeting a luncheon was held in the Central Station Hotel, at which over 60 were present.

AN Advertisement is always working.

Modern Lithography.

Mr. Joseph Goodman at Leeds.

A highly interesting lecture upon modern lithographic processes and the latest mechanical appliances of the craft was delivered by Mr. Joseph Goodman, of London, on March 13th, in the large hall of the Griffin Hotel, Boar-lane, Leeds, under the auspices of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association (Yorkshire Centre). Mr. Chorley, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Chorley and Pickersgill, Electric Press, Leeds, presided over a crowded gathering of all sections of the craft, the hall being taxed to its utmost capacity.

A magnificent display of colour printing from all parts of the world and examples of all the chief photo-processes were exhibited around the lecture hall forming one of the best collections ever shown in Leeds.

The synopsis of the lecture included relief & planographic methods of lithography, intaglio phases of lithography, evolution of the mechanical appliances of the craft, the "All" metal era, ancient and modern rotary litho machines, "one," "two" and "three" colour, all kinds multicolour methods, etc., the advent of the revolutionary rubber offset machine, automatic feeders, the conquest of process work by the lithographer, high-light halftone lithography and gigantography, screen posters, litho camera methods of colour printing, etc.

The chairman complimented the lecturer upon the exceedingly interesting and instructive matter which he had given them, and said that he was agreeably surprised at having learnt something that evening. He remarked that he should go away more enthusiastic than ever of the beautiful art-craft of lithography.

The President of the Yorkshire Centre proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Goodman and said that the lecture had been the best they had heard on the subject. He had derived the greatest pleasure and benefit from it, and hoped they would soon have a repeat visit from the lecturer.

Mr. J. Thackrah seconded, remarking that it had been a real treat to him. He had had the pleasure of working with the lecturer many years ago in that very city and recalled many of the incidents of that time when the craft could not boast of the triumphs it had since made.

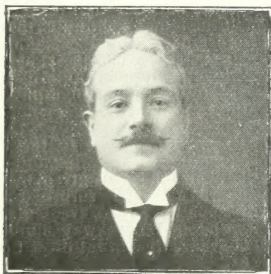
Representatives of the craft from York, Huddersfield, Bradford, Wakefield, etc., all expressed their appreciation of the evening's work; one overseer from York remarking that although it would be past midnight before he reached York and he would then have nearly seven miles to walk home, he considered that the value of the lecture would well repay him the self-imposed task.

The vote of thanks was carried with enthusiasm, Mr. Goodman briefly responding.

Printing O.B.E. Honours.

A Long List of Distinctions.

In the very lengthy list, issued last week, of promotions in and appointments to the Order of the British Empire made by his Majesty in recognition of services rendered in connection with the war, there are many names of distinction in the fields of literature, journalism and printing. A noticeable feature of the list is the large number of Press war correspondents receiving honours. Among names of those more closely connected with printing may be mentioned the following:—Mr. A. G. Gronow, director of Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Ltd., is made a Commander, as is also Mr. E. Bagnall-Bull, executive manager of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son. Those made officers include Mr. Joseph Mortimer, secretary of the Printers' Pension Corporation; Mr. C. W. Howard, M.B.E., Superintendent of Printing, Stationery



Office; Mr. H. J. Houston, deputy director, Printing Branch, Ministry of Food; Mr. E. W. E. Liddington, in charge of Underwood-street Branch Stationery Office; Mr. Henry Arthur Malby, of Messrs. Malby and Sons, Printers of Admiralty Charts; Mr. Edward C. Bateman, Deputy Superintendent of Printing, Stationery Office; Mr. Ambrose J. Biggs, Superintendent of Printing Works, Stationery Office; Mr. W. G. Bishop, Superintendent of Printing Section, Publications Department, Stationery Office; and Mr. Edward H. Chapman, Superintendent Manchester Branch, H.M. Stationery Office.

The following have been appointed Members of the Order:—Mr. Joseph Kennell, Editor and Reviser, Printing Department, British Peace Delegation; Mr. Frank H. Pratt, Chief Printer, War Office; Mr. Wm. Reynolds, Editor of the *Midland Daily Telegraph*; Mr. John P. Stevenson, Deputy Superintendent of Stores, H.M. Stationery Office;

Mr. Horace C. Stigger, Paper-Room Clerk Home Office.

We give on this page a portrait of a prominent member of the printing fraternity, Mr. Herbert C. Haycock, the founder of the well-known London printers, Haycock and Cadle, Ltd. (who have recently taken over the business of Messrs. H. and C. Graham, Ltd.), who has been honoured with the decoration of the Order of the British Empire. This is a splendid acknowledgment of work done during the war when voluntary Administrative Officer of the Road Transport Board.

Lanston Monotype Corporation.

One of the indications of the prosperity of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., is the resolution passed at the general meeting of the company held last week, increasing the company's capital to £700,000. To this end, 100,000 shares of £1 each are to be issued. It was also decided to alter the articles of association to provide for the issue of bonus shares. In the course of his speech at the general meeting, the chairman, the Earl of Dunraven, K.P., said:—"Our business is on the sound basis of the proved value of the machine, and the demand is in acknowledgment of that value. The splendid service which the monotype machines are giving to the printers who use them furnishes good reason to believe that a permanently progressive demand is to be expected. As you know, we are always improving our machine. This process was continued in America during the war, and, while our managing director was there, by the American company. We are now reaping the advantages of that arrangement. I think I have said enough to justify the opinion of the board that the present condition of the corporation is satisfactory and its prospects are bright."

Ancient Guild of Stationers.

For some time the Ancient Guild of Stationers has been perturbed owing to the formation of a committee among the Livery to urge the election of five liverymen directly on to the Court. Sir William Waterlow, who was Chairman of the Committee, presided at a meeting at the Company's Hall, and stated that a reply had been received from the Master and Court of Assistants to the effect that the Guild's ancient procedure of electing by seniority would be better left undisturbed. No objection was raised, however, to a committee of Liverymen to keep in touch with the Court on all matters affecting the rank and file.

An Advertisement is always working.

Personal.

LORD BURNHAM, the President, is receiving many promises of support in connection with the fifty-seventh anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, at which the Duke of Connaught will preside, on May 13th.

ALDERMAN SIR T. VANSITTART BOWATER and Lady Bowater attended the first ladies' banquet of the Paviers' Company at Carpenters' Hall last week.

CAPTAIN O. V. VINEY, who has long been associated with Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., has been appointed a director of the company.

THE engagement is announced of Mr. Lancelot Dykes Spicer (youngest son of the Right Hon. Sir A. Spicer, Bart., and Lady Spicer), and Miss Iris Cox, elder daughter of the late Mr. William Pallett Cox and Mrs. Pallett Cox.

MR. HARRY SPICER is the president of the new National Association of Wholesale Stationers, with Mr. F. Machin (Messrs. Roberts, Mart and Co., Birmingham), and Mr. J. W. Cooke (Messrs. Butt Brothers and Cooke, Manchester), as vice-presidents.

MR. RODWAY STEVENS, while taking part in a hockey match between Southgate and Marlborough College, partially dislocated his right shoulder as the result of a collision. The injury is now mending well.

* At the meeting of the Northern members of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers at Manchester last week, the three representatives appointed to the General Council were: Mr. J. W. Cooke (Messrs. Butt Bros. and Cooke, Ltd.), Mr. Stanley Welch (Messrs. Jacobson, Welch and Co., Ltd.), and Mr. W. F. Sinclair (Messrs. Wm. Sinclair and Sons, Ltd.).

MR. GEORGE ISAACS' intention of retiring from the "Natsopa" secretaryship is, we regret to hear, due to a breakdown in health. We understand that the executive of the society are offering Mr. Isaacs a three months' trip to America by way of a rest cure, and are hoping he may thus be enabled to continue his connection with the society, which owes so much to his energetic and skilful leadership.

Two officials of the Paper Control Department appear in the King's O.B.E. honours list this week for war services. Mr. H. G. Bradley, who was Technical Adviser to the Paper Import Restrictions Department, is made a Commander, and Mr. W. Lindley-Jones, Chief Organiser of Waste Paper Collection, is among the Officers.

A LARGE and representative gathering of the paper trade will be present at the luncheon to be given in honour of Mr. Stanley Cousins at the Connaught Rooms on April 8th, the 50th anniversary of Mr. Cousins' birthday.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM, who takes a keen interest in paper trade matters, will preside.

THE committee having the arrangements in hand comprise the following gentlemen:—Sir Howard Spicer, K.B.E., Mr. F. E. R. Becker, Mr. Fred W. Bowater, and Mr. A. E. Linforth (vice-chairman of the Amalgamated Press, Ltd.).

THE duties of hon. secretary are in the capable hands of Mr. J. L. Greaves.

MR. A. E. HOLMES, general secretary, and other officials of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, have spent a busy week at the annual conference in Edinburgh this week.

MR. J. TAYLOR, organiser for the Printing and Paper Workers' Union, has spent a busy three months in Glasgow and district, and has returned to London with an encouraging report. The membership of the union in that part is growing.

MR. A. E. JARVIS (president) was in the chair at the monthly meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association on Tuesday night, when Mr. Denison Allport entertained the members with a lecture on American poets and humour.

MR. E. H. BERRYMAN (ex-president) is making good progress after his recent operation.

MR. C. A. HENDERSON (Chas. Morgan and Co.) is paying a visit to the Far East, passing through Canada on his way.

MR. WILLIAM FANCOURT, on completing his 57th year of service on the staff of *The Times*, has retired on full pay—in recognition of his long and special services. For 50 consecutive years he bore his full share in the production of *The Times* nightly in the capacity of attendant on four successive editors, the first being Mr. Delane.

A distinguished papermaker, with a long experience of the industry in Scotland, has passed away in the person of Mr. Charles Wm. Cowan, who up to a few years ago was chairman of the well-known firm of Messrs. Alexander Cowan and Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Paper Mills, Penicuik. The deceased gentleman had reached his 85th year, and passed away at Mortonhall House, Liberton, Midlothian, on the 17th instant.

Printers and Charity.

A Successful Football Match Adds to the Funds for Printers' Homes.

There is a wonderful spirit of charity in the printing trade. Not only are busy men ready to give their time to the promotion of entertainments in aid of various benevolent institutions, but the response which is made to the various appeals is always on a generous scale. Among the organisations which have the raising of funds as their object is the Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association, which has promoted many excellent entertainments. These have not only given pleasure to printers and their friends, but have also been the means of helping the various charitable institutions which are so conspicuous a feature of the printing trade.

The most recent effort of the Association was a football match played on Easter Monday between teams representing the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. This engagement took place at the Dulwich Hamlet Football Ground at East Dulwich, and in spite of the threatening weather there was a very good attendance. The hon. secs. of the event were Mr. H. F. Parker and Mr. G. Maddams, and their efforts on this occasion were so successful that the printers' homes, on whose behalf the match was arranged, will benefit to a considerable extent.

The match itself was of quite an interesting character and the two teams lined up as follows:—

N. S. O. P. and A. (colours, red and white): F. Spiller (capt.), J. McKay, F. Lawler, F. Cross, D. Parker, J. Downs, L. Cacutt, B. Harding, J. Baker, H. Bourne, J. Beaman.

N. U. P. and P. W. (black and white): S. Laming, A. Billingham, G. Bagwell, W. Cousins, C. S. Hearn, G. Bowers, G. E. Elkington, C. Odell, J. Evans, G. A. Barrett, W. Clarke.

Mr. S. G. Jones (L.F.A.) was the referee and the linesmen were Mr. A. Lane and Mr. Prangley.

Mr. T. G. Newland, general secretary of the N. U. P. and P. W., kicked off at 11 o'clock, and he did so to such good purpose that after an excellent bit of football the representatives of his Union were leading at half time by two goals to nil.

Mr. John Fry (Fry's Metal Foundry), whose enthusiastic support is always forthcoming in printing trade charities, kicked off in the second half. The N. S. O. P. and A. men made a gallant effort to draw level, but they were only able to score one goal, so that the match ended in favour of the Printing and Paper Workers with a score of two goals to one.

The prizes for the winning team were a silver cup, presented by Mr. J. Levy, of Blackfriars-road, and silver medals. These were presented in a graceful manner at the con-

clusion of the game by Mrs. John Fry, who had accompanied her husband to the match.

Mr. H. F. Parker, in introducing Mrs. Fry, mentioned the object of the meeting that day and expressed his gratification at the attendance and added that the result would be quite a success.

Mr. John Fry also said a few words, in the course of which he thanked the teams for providing an excellent game and expressed the hope that the losers would be able to obtain their revenge next year.

Besides the gentlemen already mentioned the match enjoyed the patronage of Mr. A. G. Gronow, C.B.E. (Waterloo Bros. and Layton), Mr. G. F. Lacey and Mr. W. C. Warren.

In addition to the money raised by the sale of tickets, which were bought very freely by printing houses, something like £15 to £16 was taken at the gates, while Bob Walder, who attended with his Shetland pony and frog, added a few more pounds to the good cause.

Swiss Paper Exports.

A General Export Licence, issued by the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy, and revocable at any time, authorised as from October 10th last, the exportation of the following goods from Switzerland without the formality of an individual export licence in each case:—Fibrous materials for the manufacture of paper; grey pasteboard; straw and wood pasteboard, leatherboard, etc.; blotting paper and blotting cardboard, filter paper, whether folded up for filtering or not; tissue paper, weighing 25 grammes or less per square metre; printing and writing paper, letter paper, and drawing paper, of one or more colours, not including news-print paper; cardboard weighing over 200 grammes per square metre; casts and moulded articles of plaster, sulphur, carton-pierre, papier-mâché, cement, etc.; china clay (kaolin); machines for the manufacture and working of paper pulp and paper; for dyeing, for printing on tissues, for bleaching and dressing; manufactured rosins of all kinds, casein, etc.

PRESS CLERKS' WAGES.—The Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the Newspaper Printing and Publishing Guild of the National Union of Clerks have agreed that the minimum weekly wage for clerks at 21 years of age engaged in daily and Sunday newspapers shall be 75s. for men, 65s. for women, and 70s. for female shorthand-typists. All adults to receive the above or an increase of 12½ per cent. on salaries which on December 1st last were under £7 10s. Clerks receiving more than 150s. on that date to receive 10 per cent. increase. The negotiations have been of the friendliest character throughout, and the proprietors have intimated that they will endeavour to put the new rates in operation immediately.

Trade Notes.

THE death is announced of Mr. Arthur Stevens, a well-known Nuneaton journalist.

THE death is announced of Mr. Thomas Gibson, aged 67, who spent 33 years in the office of the *South Wales Daily Gazette*.

MR. JOHN R. HICKS, son of the editor of the *Leamington Courier*, has been awarded the Brown prize at Clifton College for English verse.

ONE of the best pieces of colour printing we have seen amongst this year's calendars is a large portrait, "Mariella," admirably executed in "Swaingrature" by John Swain and Son, Ltd.

THE banquet of the National Advertising Society and General Benefit and Benevolent Institution, over which Mr. Walter Haddon presided last week at the Connaught Rooms, resulted in the raising of a sum of £8,000.

A CHINESE newspaper, the first in Great Britain, will shortly see the light in Poplar. The *Chinese Standard* will be a small sheet, published weekly, and its aim will be to educate Chinese seamen and labourers, many of whom cannot read or write.

PRINTING WORKS FIRE.—Considerable damage was caused to the electro and stereo foundry of Messrs. Suttley and Silverlock, Blackfriars road, as the result of an outbreak of fire on Saturday. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is believed to have occurred in the platen room on the second floor, and it penetrated to the lithographic and case rooms on the third and fourth floors. Fortunately no one was injured, the only persons on the premises at the time being men overhauling the machinery while the general employees were away on holidays.

THE requirements of the London printing trade, in the way of office fitting, electric lighting and general repairs, are receiving the personal attention of Mr. Frederick Trash, 6, Lambeth-hill, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. An ex-soldier, Mr. Trash started business on being demobilised, and he has, with efficient workmen, executed a number of important contracts for printing and paper trade houses, giving the highest satisfaction. In these days of labour difficulties, and decoration work long overdue, it is handy to know where reliable and competent service may be obtained.

THE *Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States* is pleased to learn that a British firm, Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., London, have, through their local agent, Mr. A. Yaremджи, obtained a provisional order from the Ottoman Government for 32 million postage stamps of nine different denominations, viz., 5, 10 and 20 paras, 1, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50 piastres. This firm obtained the order in 1913 for the pictorial series, which were the subject of universal

admiration, and a very profitable source of revenue to the Government. The same plates are being used for the new issue with slight alterations.

AN amended offer of the Dublin master job printers was accepted by the employees, members of the I.T.G.W.U.

THE Anglo-Norse Paper Agencies, Ltd., have been elected members of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce, London.

THE late Mr. David Herriot, chairman of Chirnside Paper Mills, left estate valued at £38,648 with net personality £38,251.

ATTENTION is drawn by the Paris correspondent of *The Times* (Trade Supplement) to the development of the stationery trade by Americans in France.

DAMAGE to the extent of about £2,000 was caused by a fire at a small paper bag factory at Coalville through the accidental upsetting of a bottle of turpentine.

THE Typographical Executive Council have invested £10,000 at 6 per cent. in the Co-operative Wholesale Society's development bonds. The bonds are being placed to the credit of the superannuation fund.

STRAWBOARDS formed the principal part of the cargo of a vessel which arrived at Hull from Amsterdam on Thursday, and which the dockers refused to discharge because of the labour trouble at Dutch ports.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON has issued, through the medium of the Liberal Anti-Nationalisation Committee, of which he is President, a warning to the trade unionists of the United Kingdom against the policy of Nationalisation.

It is reported from Toronto that an agreement has been reached with the paper mills that the price of news-print shall be raised from \$87 to \$100 a ton. This will raise the annual expenditure of many Canadian dailies from \$50,000 to \$80,000.

PAPER WORKERS' WAGES.—A meeting of the Radcliffe branch of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers has passed a resolution describing the bonus granted by the employers as "grossly inadequate" and urging the officials "to demand the 15s. for all male workers over 15 years of age, 7s. 6d. for all females over 18, and 4s. for all juniors, the same to be made retrospective to the date the voluntary bonus grant was put in operation."

DISSOLUTION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—A notice appeared in the *London Gazette* for March 30th to the effect that at the expiration of three months from that date, the following companies, among others, will be dissolved, unless cause is shown to the contrary:—Allied Trading Publications, Ltd., C. Book Syndicate, Ltd., Literature, Ltd., Pike's Fine Art Press, Ltd., Protected Seam Paper Bag Syndicate, Ltd., Publishers' Protection Syndicate, Ltd., Russian Press, Ltd., St. George's Press, Ltd., Turf Guardian Publishing Co., Ltd., Wholesale Printers, Ltd., World's Printing Press, Ltd.



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COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1920.

Current Topics.

Piece Scale Agreement.

PROVISIONAL agreement has been reached on the new L.S.C. piece scale, and therefore all the three L.M.P.A. committees which have sat continuously for some months past on this important work, will shortly be released from their labours. A feature of the scale is that, for the first time, it includes the monotype machine. The amount of work entailed is represented by a 40-page printed pamphlet. The scale covers all sections of composition, including weekly newspapers, with the exception of Sunday issues, which are subject to a separate agreement with the Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

Profit-Sharing.

THE Government have issued an important report on the various co-partnership and profit-sharing schemes which have been adopted in various trades, and the printing industry is conspicuous in this. There is, how-

ever, no mention of the bonus scheme of Nathaniel Lloyd and Co., Ltd., of which we have heard high praise on the ground that, as the bonus is shared by departments, it encourages men to work together. Of course, there is no unanimity on the principle of schemes hitherto adopted, since the attitude of the trade unions has been one of scepticism. Their point of view is quite understandable. It seems a reprehensible idea that workpeople should have to be paid extra for doing their duty. On the other hand, good work deserves its reward. Perhaps a scheme acceptable to all parties may be on the way, and the earnest attention which is being given to the subject ought to produce results. Certainly an alternative plan is needed for the destructive rivalry represented by increasing costs and prices.

* * *

The Merchandise Marks Act.

Nor much encouragement was forthcoming from the reply given in the House of Commons to Mr. Leng Storroch's question as to what action the Board of Trade intends taking in respect of providing legislation to strengthen the Merchandise Marks Act. The committee that is investigating this matter will not be reporting until the end of June, and no promise can be made of legislation this session. In the mean time, apparently, no steps are to be taken to prevent the British market being flooded with foreign-printed goods, such as post cards, Christmas cards, toy books, etc., at prices with which it is impossible to compete. The Master Printers' Federation, however, is not likely to allow this matter to rest in its present unsatisfactory condition.

* * *

Advancing Costs of Paper.

AS WAS anticipated there have come to hand several notifications of advances in price on high-class writing and ledger paper. Bond papers, which after the armistice had fallen to 11d. per lb., have now got up to 1s. 8d., a very much higher price than was known at the mills during the war. Tinted papers, which were issued at not more than 9d. per lb. at any time during the war, are now within a fraction of 1s. per lb. Notwithstanding this, it must be observed that, taken generally, paper is cheaper than it was two years ago, for the reason that there is more of it, and still more to come. There is certainly no sign of satisfying the demand for a long time ahead, but at least there is no official ration at work to create a separate market of false values wherein the dealer can

become the trade dictator. Paper may still be traversing circuitous paths in its search for the ultimate user, but there is a known limit to its sale value which checks the expectations of the vendors. Margins of profit are smaller than they were, and consignments must of necessity pass through a more refined circle in consequence. Relative values have come into their own, and we are no longer experiencing the anomaly of the more costly papers selling at a cheaper rate than those which were originally produced at half the price.

* * *

Supplies Difficult.

THE condition of the mills to-day is that those making printings and E.S. writings are mainly concerned with reducing arrears. The bulk of the orders still in hand have been accepted only at open price. There are serious disadvantages in this mode of trading, but the trend of the labour and material markets is such that no other course is open to the mills. Until something like stability characterises the wood pulp trade it is impossible to conjecture the cost of paper a week ahead with anything like confidence or accuracy. Considering that some of the orders in hand at the mills will not be worked off for two or three months, it will be seen that firm prices are outside the bounds of business possibility. Fresh business is being turned down everywhere, and it is next to impossible for any new-comer in the trade to secure supplies. The fine paper mills are, if anything, in an even more congested state than the common mills, and stocks which had accumulated during the few quiet months early last year have long since been cleared. Some of the biggest mills are committed on making orders alone for the next six months. There is not the slightest hope of making for stock anywhere, every sheet of paper being spoken for before it gets anywhere near the machine.

Printing Held Up.

PRINTERS and other paper users are holding up orders, waiting for supplies, and placing considerable orders wherever they can get them accepted, in the hope that, after working off their delayed jobs, they will have a surplus for stock. The general experience is that immediately consignments arrive, they are entirely cleared and urgency sets in for new supplies. This sort of thing is likely to go on for another year or two considering the tremendous demand for stationery and printed matter.

Anglo-Norwegian Trade.

Paper and Box-Board.

THE conditions in the trade have varied very little during the past month, says *The Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal*, although perhaps there is a slight falling off in the demand for some classes of paper and boards. The probable reason for this is that during the preceding months orders came pouring in, and the mills in Scandinavia were simply overwhelmed, and, as a natural consequence, prices were pushed upwards, so that buyers, having placed all their requirements for some months to come, will withhold further orders, in the hopes that prices may fall again before they are in need of further supplies. Prices have been rapidly increasing during the past three to four weeks, and the following figures indicate, approximately, quotations of Scandinavian mills to-day. Freight still remain at the rate previously indicated, likewise insurance against marine and war risk. The Norwegian and Swedish rates of exchange are falling, but at the present time are still above normal. With regard to the increase of prices for various classes of paper, perhaps the most marked is the case of M.G. mechanical cap, in thin substance d.c. 8 lbs., which is now quoted at a price almost equivalent to that of M.G. pure sulphite tissue. For M.G. 70 per cent. mechanical cap mills are asking up to £100 per ton net. f.o.b., whilst for M.G. pure sulphite tissue in d.c. 7 lbs., orders can be placed at £110 per ton net. f.o.b. Prices for kraft papers have not varied, and orders can still be fixed up at £80 to £82 per ton net. f.o.b. Scandinavian ports. For unglazed white news in substance d.c. 21 to 22 lbs. and upwards, the price is now about £88 to £90 per ton net. f.o.b. There seems to be a fair demand for glazed transparent, white shade, and we understand that Swedish mills can entertain orders at price of £150 to £155 per ton net. f.o.b. Box-boards also have been advanced in price, and the usual friction glazed quality leather boards, in ordinary substances, are being quoted at £38 to £39 per ton of 1,000 kilos., whilst white wood pulp boards are quoted at £33 to £34 per 1,000 kilos., both prices being net. f.o.b. Norwegian and Swedish ports. Dutch strawboards, unlined, based substances of 8 to 18 oz., now realise about £17 to £18 per ton net. f.o.b. Dutch port.

A TIMELY brochure on economic problems, entitled "Half-Past Twelve," is issued through Messrs. Sell, Ltd., at the price of 1s. Written by Mr. George W. Gough it provides half-hour studies of simple economics in a manner that can be readily understood. This is said to be the first effort to make the study of economics simple and interesting, and it is looked at from a strictly non-political point of view.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Associated Newspapers, Pref., 14s.; J. Dickinson, 32s. 6d.; *Financial News*, Pref., 15s. 6d.; Hildesheimer, 35s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 12s. 9d.; International Linotype, 50; Lamson Paragon, 22s. 1½d., Pref., 13s. 9d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 19s. 6d.; Linotype, A Deb., 61½; Edward Lloyd, 15s. xd.; Marsden, 32s. 3d., Pref., 21s. xd.; Newnes, 13s. 7½d., Pref., 12s. 4½d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 6d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 22s. 4½d., Def., 21s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 19, Pref., 9½ xd., 4 p.c. Pref., 5½ xd.; Weldon's, Pref., 13s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 13s. 9d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co., 30s.; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 19s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE.—Final dividend of 4 per cent. (£4 per £100 stock) for the year ended March 31st, 1920, making, with the interim dividend paid November 1st, 1919, 6½ per cent. for the year, as against 5½ per cent. last year. Dividend warrants will be posted on April 30th next.

CHARLES MORGAN AND CO., LTD.—The report of Charles Morgan and Co. states that the company commenced trading on August 19th, 1919, and as from this date to December 31st, 1919, after providing for excess profits duty, the accounts show a net profit of £10,209. The profits as from January 1st, 1919, to August 18th, 1919, were included in the purchase consideration paid to the vendor, and these profits, less the appropriate amount of taxes and payments to the vendor for interest and salary, amounted to £11,658, and are transferred to reserve account. The directors propose that the profit as from August 19th to December 31st, 1919, should be dealt with as follows:—Dividend equivalent to the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on the share capital as from August 19th, 1919, to December 31st, 1919, £6,103; balance to carry forward, £4,106.

NEW COMPANIES.

BUSINESS SERVICE AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares: dealers in stationery, office fixtures, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Vaughan and R. Chambers. Registered office: Pearl-chambers, Baxtergate, Doncaster.

TIME AND TIDE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares, to establish and publish a weekly or other paper to be known as *Time and Tide*, etc. First directors: Alexandra M. C. Watson, Helen A. Archdale, Viscountess Rhonda, Ella C. Maguire, Dorothea F. F. Irving, Dame Helen C. I. Gwynne-Vaughan and Elizabeth Robins-Parks.

E. AND K. SHAPLAND, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of art publishers and colour printers carried on by J. Shapland and Ellen E. Shapland, at Topsham-road and Melbourne-street, Exeter, as "E. and K. Shapland." Private company. First directors: J. Shapland, Mrs. E. K. Shapland and W. H. Shapland.

CANTON ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 17, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C., as the Canton Advertising Agency. Subscribers: Sir Hadley F. le Bas and J. H. Haynes. Private company. Sir Hadley F. le Bas is permanent governing director.

NORTHERN DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (1920), LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on by the Northern Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Ltd. (in liquidation), at 18, Yorkshire street, Oldham. Subscribers: A. F. Stephenson and T. S. Lloyd. Private company. First directors: A. F. Stephenson and others to be appointed by subscribers.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

ADVERT ENAMEL CO., LTD.—First mortgage debenture, dated March 15th, 1920, to secure £1,000 charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled and unissued capital, Holder: F. T. Shearcroft, 36-37, Queen-street, E.C.

LEICESTER GENERAL NEWS-ROOM CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full (a) on July 1st, 1919 of debenture dated October 6th, 1899, securing £1,000 and (b) on February 27th, 1920, of debenture of same date, securing £2,000. Also issue on March 16th, 1920, of £200, debentures part of a series already registered.

WILLIAM POLLARD AND CO., LTD. (Printers, Exeter).—Deposit on March 13th, 1920, of deeds of 39-40, North-street, Exeter, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

REGENT WALL-PAPER CO., LTD.—General meeting at 33, Wharf road, City-road, Hoxton, N., May 7th, at 3 p.m., to receive liquidator's report.

At an extraordinary meeting of the British Colour Printing Co. it was decided to reconstitute the company, to voluntarily wind up, and to register a new one to be named the British Colour Printing Co. (1920), Ltd. Meeting of creditors, 56, Ludgate-hill, London, April 9th.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Thomas Eli Waite and Luther Waite, ruling machine manufacturers, Enterprise Works, Honley, near Huddersfield, Yorks., under style "Waite and Sheard." December 31st, 1919. Debts by L. Waite, who continues.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

Wakeford, A. J. (formerly trading as Jas. Taylor and Co.), 17, Arnold-place, Whetley-hill, Bradford, formerly 82, Whetley-hill, formerly carrying on business at 16, Piccadilly, Bradford, paper merchants' traveller, formerly paper merchant. Claims by April 10th, to W. Durrance, official receiver, 12, Duke-street, Bradford.

and in the hardening bath for from twenty to thirty minutes can be used for making more than a hundred thousand prints.

The makers show examples of fine four-colour half-tone printing and vignetted half-tones printed from plates made by the process.

The Berne company's interests are being looked after in America by F. C. Luthi and Co., of New York.

New British Patents.

Applications.

- Associated Newspapers, Ltd. and Hawkins, A. G. Flong. 8,813.
- Crossley, H. J. Index cards or loose-leaf ledgers, etc. 8,474.
- Cullen, J., and Ritchie and Son, A. Apparatus for supplying sheets of cardboard, etc., to receiving tables of box-making, etc., machines. 8,546.
- Cullen, J., and Ritchie and Son, A. Sheet-feeding tables for cardboard box-making, etc., machines. 8,547.
- Grant, T. R. W. Loose-leaf binder. 8,889.
- Gulhaug, A. K., and Isachsen, A. J. Printing frames. 8,730.
- Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. (Bennett). Apparatus for melting metal and casting it into ingots. 8,876.
- Mascord, G. W. Cylindrical printing surfaces. 9,041.
- Milburn, C. Automatic calendars. 8,473.
- Stephens, A. J. (Kingsbury and Davis Machine Co.) Paper-box machines. 8,941.

Specifications Published, 1919.

- Crowe, W. J., and Smith, J. W. Fountain pens. 140,199.
- Robbins, C. F., and Marken Machine Co. Platen printing or marking machines. 140,274.
- Setten, R. S. Cardboard boxes. 140,344.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1920.

- Ramsaier, W. J. Ink distributors. 140,446.

New Stereotyping Process.

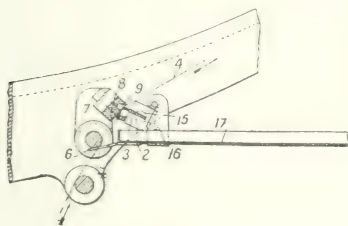
A perfected stereotyping process for the better class of printing is to be introduced into America by Winkler, Fallert and Cie., of Berne, Switzerland. The basis of the process is a powerful machine which presses the moist matrix into the face of the form, and draws out all moisture while the matrix is still under pressure. Another feature of the process is that the stereotype is coated with copper and a harder metal. It is said that plates kept in the copper bath for two minutes

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.—The Government have appointed the following Committee to inquire into the whole question of increased production in industry:—Sir Stephenson Kent (chairman), Mr. I. Haig-Mitchell, Lieut.-Colonel D. Paul, Mr. A. A. Purcell, Sir Thos. Robinson, M.P., Sir Allan Smith, M.P., Mr. G. A. Stuart-Bunning, M.P. The terms of reference to the committee are to consider and advise as to the best means of securing the greatest possible production consistent with the permanent well-being of industry and of the employers and the workpeople engaged therein.

New Inventions.

Intaglio Printing.

Messrs. Waite and Saville, of Otley, have patented an invention whereby the ink is removed from the wiping web 4 of an intaglio printing and embossing machine by a scraper 3 co-acting with a grooved member 8, the scraper projecting into the groove 9 so as to bend the paper sufficiently to keep close contact between the web and scraper irrespective of the tension of the web. In one construction, the brackets 7 carrying the member 8 are mounted on a rock-shaft 6 which may be rocked by a handle against the action of a

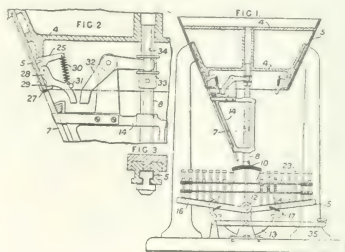


spring to facilitate the threading of the paper the handle carrying a retaining pawl adapted to engage a notch in the frame 1. The scraper 3 is mounted in slots 15 in end bearings 2, one of which is provided with a screw 16 engaging the member 8 to adjust the position of the scraper in the groove 9. A removable tray 17 is provided to collect the ink. In another construction, the member 8 is stationary and the scraper is pivoted.

Type Composing Machines.

In an invention patented by Messrs. Roneo, Ltd., and W. Chipperfield, a manually-operated type-composing machine comprises a magazine having type troughs 5, Fig. 1, fixed around the periphery of a stationary conical or cylindrical frame 4, and a composing-stick 7 which is angularly adjustable to bring it beneath the required trough. The troughs 5 may be of the form shown in section in Fig. 3, and the composing-stick 7, which is of corresponding form, is detachably carried by a radial frame 14 from a rotatable shaft 8. The shaft is rotated by means of gearing 10 and a notched disk 13, which can turn on a pivot 12 and is adapted to be engaged by pawls 17 on pivoted frames 15, 16. Varying degrees of movement are imparted to the frames by keys 23. The lowest type is

released from a magazine trough by means of a lever 25, Fig. 2, having a tooth 27 which normally extends below the lower end of the trough. To each lever 25 is pivoted a lever 28 having a projection 29 opposite to the lowest type but one. The levers 25, 28 are connected by a spring 30, and the lever 28 normally rests against a stop 31. Release of a type is effected by a lever 32 which is carried by the radial frame 14 and acts on that one of the levers 28 opposite to which it is set. The



lever 32 is rocked by a collar 33 sliding on the shaft 8 and operated by a rod 34 passing through the shaft and connected to a presser-bar or the like 35. When the bar 35 is depressed, the lever 28 is rocked so as to grip the lowest type but one, the lever 25 being then rocked to remove its tooth 27 from below the lowest type. In a modification, the lever 32 acts on the levers 28 through a sliding plunger, and the frame 14 has teeth between which the levers 28 pass to hold the frame in position.

DUBLIN PRINTERS' OVERSEERS.—On March 23rd the usual monthly meeting of the Dublin Typographical Overseers' Association was held in the rooms, 35, York-street. Mr. Bernard Doyle (Duffy's) presided, and there was a good attendance. Several topics of trade importance were discussed, including the apprenticeship question, the disparity of estimates, the threatened scarcity of paper, and the cost of production generally.

POINTS arising out of the wages agreement of July last between the Employers' Federation of Papermakers and the Unions were being considered by the Industrial Court last week in London. Mr. D. C. Cummings, who presided over the conference last year, acted as arbitrator.

Buying Paper from Yourself.

The labour item in your printing estimate may be an uncertain quantity. The overhead and underfoot cost may be as chaotic as the government of Russia, but one thing is or should be a certainty: the cost of your stock. Adding 25 per cent. to that cost and allowing for handling, etc., you should always make some money on a job the stock for which you supply.

I have a suggestion to make in this connection, accentuating the stock item and assuring more than usual profit on it at all times.

Briefly: Add a stock-room properly equipped to accommodate all kinds and sizes of paper, envelopes and cardboard. You may have a dark room being wasted now. Put shelves in it separated into compartments for the standard sizes. Number and letter them for quick access. Keep a card index on a table near the door arranged under names and weights of paper, etc. Have a good strong light there (even a hand search-light) for quickly putting your hand on anything. Let all lots be marked plainly with date of invoice and cost when put on shelves. Stock up fairly with standard makes and "Buy Paper of Yourself" for every job! Usually you can quote on stock which is before you, as a known quantity, thus handled. You can in this way "buy" to greatest advantage and sell the job by sample. The "odd lots" shelf may prove the most profitable of all; whereon you place leftovers and scraps, which you may watch and work off as "all velvet."

The big advantage of this suggestion lies in making the stock and its cost actual, known items for safe figuring; and the care of such attention as this will prevent an immense waste, otherwise due to lack of system, more than likely. Mr. C. S. Wady in the *American Printer*.

GLASGOW PRINTING MYSTERIES.—Before the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society recently, the Rev. W. J. Couper read a paper on "Some Glasgow Printing Mysteries." Mr. Couper dealt with several of the bibliographical and printing problems of the city. He showed that the late introduction of printing into the West was due to the fact that all requirements were for a time met by Edinburgh, although some Glasgow authors had their works set up in London and on the Continent. Mr. Couper also dealt with the origin of several early Glasgow issues, as well as with the printing press which Prince Charlie commandeered when he passed through Glasgow in January 1746. He indicated that it might be possible to displace the "Protestation" of 1638 as the first issue from a Glasgow press. Mr. Christie also showed a Geneva Bible (1580), used in the church at Crail by Archbishop Sharp.

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Managers, etc.

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Miscellaneous.

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Envelope Makers & Manufacturing STATIONERS.

The Annual Report.

The annual general meeting of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers was held on Wednesday, last week, at the offices, Queen-street-place, London. Mr. Henry Godfrey presided over a representative attendance. Among those present were—Messrs. James Gallie, T. Owen Jacobsen, J.P.; H. A. D. Wathen, W. F. Sinclair, H. F. G. Wood, J. Leonard Spicer, A. Spottiswoode Ritchie, and F. B. Adams.

The report contained the following paragraphs:

When the first report was issued to the members of the Federation in March of last year it was hoped that, so far as this industry was concerned, the war period with all its difficulties had ended, and that the expectation might reasonably be entertained that even if pre-war conditions were not to be looked for, peace conditions would bring a period of greater stability, greater productivity, and a gradual return to the normal. These hopes have not been justified. The year which has passed has been one of continuous difficulty for everyone engaged in the industry, and the outlook for the immediate future appears to justify the prediction that the period of reconstruction has not yet ended. In the 1919 report the statement was made that "continuous work had been proceeding upon the establishment of the principle that the Federation represented an industry not hitherto organised, with interests, processes and methods peculiar to itself." The year which has elapsed has seen that principle definitely accepted on every hand, and the claim may fairly be made that the work accomplished shows that the Federation is now successfully safeguarding the interests of those engaged in the industry.

The Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee has continued to meet at regular intervals. The good feeling and desire to appreciate the point of view of the other side appears to become more marked. A schedule of wages appropriate to the various operations of the industry has been prepared and issued with the authority of the Committee, and it has been agreed that all variations in the rates of wage or conditions of employment in the industry shall in future be dealt with by the Committee on a national basis. The Joint Chairmen are giving evidence before the Merchandise Marks Act Committee, and representations have been made to the Committee now sitting to consider the Workmen's Compensation Act, and to the Ministry of Labour on the subject of its proposed omnibus Trade Board for the Distributive Trades. A considerable broadening of the base on which the Committee is built has recently taken place, and at future meetings of the Committee there will be two representatives of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, and a representative of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, in addition to the six representatives of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers. It is hoped in the very near future to secure the assent of the Ministry of Labour to the alteration of the status of the Committee from that of an Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee to that of a Joint Industrial Council.

Wages and Conditions.

During the past year there have been further advances in the rate of wage current in the industry, but it is hoped that conditions are now better stabilised and that the industry will be able to continue working for some time without the disturbance caused by recurrent wage movements. At the time of the last settlement the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee attacked the problem of the continuance of pre-war piece work rates with percentage and war bonus additions, and for each rate current in the industry there is now an appropriate piece work basis rate

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which supplies one of the two essential factors for the simple calculation of a piece rate for any worker engaged in any operation of the industry.

In April the Council recommended to the members the standardisation of existing practice in regard to payment for holidays, and it may now be said that every worker engaged in the industry, including those engaged on piece work, receives a week's summer holiday on full pay, and payment for six statutory holidays in each year.

A formal demand having recently been addressed to the employers in a kindred industry for a 44-hour week, the Council thought it advisable to ascertain the opinion of every member of this Federation as to his attitude towards such a demand were it to be made in this industry. The response was striking in its unanimity that in the present condition of industry any such concession would be fraught with disaster, not only to the employers, but also to the workers engaged in the industry.

With regard to the Board of Trade Committee of Inquiry into the conditions of the paper trade, the report states: There is very little need to remind members of the causes which led to the appointment of this Committee. It should be placed on record that Mr. Henry Godfrey and Mr. T. G. Newland were appointed by the Board of Trade to serve on the Committee as representing the two sides of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the industry. The Federation decided to offer evidence to the Committee as to the difficulties caused in this industry by the state of dislocation which had followed upon the removal of the restrictions. It will be remembered that as a result of the report of the Committee the Government reconsidered its decision, and under the modified system of control confidence was restored, and the industry enabled to proceed uninterrupted with the work of reconstruction and reconstitution from war conditions.

The Council and the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee considered the preparation of a special scheme for the industry under the Ministry of Labour's Broken Apprenticeship scheme. This proved to be impracticable, but after consultation with the Training Department of the Ministry of Labour members were advised that their craft apprentices would be dealt with under the provisions of schemes which had been approved by the Department, and the representatives of the workers undertook on their part to see that their people were advised to take advantage of these schemes for the mitigation of the difficulty created by the return to industry of apprentices after as much as four or even five years absence on war service.

The proposals affecting the national scheme for the employment of disabled ex-service men put forward by the Ministry of Labour were dealt with by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee, and as a result of the representations which were made, the Ministry of Labour agreed to recognise a special percentage of 2 per cent. of the total number of workpeople employed as

that appropriate to the conditions obtaining in this industry.

Double Day Shifts.

In view of the need for greater production, the Council has been considering the possibility of double day shifts being worked in the industry. So far it has not been found practicable to make any recommendation to members. A certain amount of information is available as to experimental arrangements of this character which are being put into force, but, meantime, it seems to the Council to be undesirable that individual firms should take action in this matter pending the approval of a definite scheme which would have regard for the interests of the industry as a whole.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman observed that the activities of the Federation, as the members were well aware, were more extensive than would be gathered from the report itself. He emphasised the claim made in the report that the Federation had been recognised as representing an industry which, although but recently organised, had interests, processes, and methods peculiar to itself. He laid especial stress upon the excellent progress made in the short period of less than two years during which the Federation had been at work.

With regard to the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee, he mentioned the excellent relationship which existed between the two sides of the table, the admirable spirit which characterised the discussions, and the obvious desire to arrive at decisions which should be equitable for everybody engaged in the industry.

Speaking of the recent appearance of the Joint Chairmen before the Merchandise Marks Act Committee, he alluded to the difficulties created by the war period in procuring exhibits to show how foreign manufacturers were in the habit of endeavouring to represent their productions as of British origin. He thought the Committee had been impressed by the evidence submitted to them and particularly by the emphatic endorsement of the need of the Industry for assistance in this matter which came from Mr. Swift as representing the organised workers.

Mr. J. Leonard Spicer seconded the adoption of the report, and congratulated the members of the Federation on the work which had been done.

The re-election of Mr. Godfrey as President was proposed by Mr. J. Leonard Spicer, who spoke of Mr. Godfrey's desire to relinquish office, and urged strongly that this was not desirable as problems were still pending which made it undesirable there should be any change at the helm of the Federation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jas. Gallie seconded the resolution, and also pressed the point that the time had not yet arrived for a change in the Presidential office.

The resolution was carried unanimously. On the question of appointing a treasurer great regret was expressed that Mr. F. B. Adams had ceased his connection with the

trade, and all good wishes were extended to him for the long enjoyment of the rest which the cessation of his business activities appeared to promise him.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen was unanimously elected treasurer.

The meeting then proceeded to discuss certain amendments of the rules approved by the Council. These were designed to increase the amount of the subscription, to alter the period of the financial year, to provide for the appointment of a vice-president, to amend the voting power at general meetings, and to give authority to the Council to establish within the Federation sections of members having specific interests. After exhaustive consideration, the amendments were adopted unanimously.

Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen moved the appointment of Mr. Jas. Gallie as the first vice-president. This was seconded by Mr. F. G. Hawdon, and carried with acclamation.

In accepting the appointment, Mr. Gallie said he did not regard the compliment as so much personal to himself as one to the Scottish trade. He added that in Scotland practically every firm engaged in the industry had now entered into membership of the Federation, and although they were rather far away geographically, the existence of the Federation and the work it was doing had assisted to bring the English and Scottish trade closer together.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. H. A. D. Wathen spoke in the highest terms of the value which every member attached to Mr. Godfrey's work for the Federation, and expressed appreciation of the work achieved by the Federation during the past year.

Mr. F. B. Adams cordially seconded the resolution, and said that although it was the last time he would appear as a member of the Federation, he hoped he was not saying good-bye to his friends present.

The resolution was carried amid applause.

Motor Car Prints a Newspaper.

Owing to a serious breakdown at Forbes gasworks, the main portion of the city of Forbes (Australia) was deprived of gas for some days. At the Forbes *Advocate* office the stoppage was only a temporary one. The necessary power to run the plant was generated from a motor car owned by the proprietor, Mr. G. W. Brownhill. The back wheels of the car were jacked up, and a belt was run from one of the wheels on to emergency shafting. The car was then started and was found to run smoothly, satisfactorily operating the printing machines, linotype, guillotine, etc., so that the paper was printed and issued without a hitch.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 4, Queen Anne's Gate-buildings, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

A manufacturers' agent in Port of Spain, Trinidad, with permanent offices also in Demerara, who claims over 20 years' experience in the West Indies market, desires to represent United Kingdom suppliers of stationery and paper, etc. The applicant travels periodically throughout Dutch Guiana, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and the smaller British Islands, and works Venezuela through a house in Caracas. (Reference No. 359).

CANADA.

According to an inquiry received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, a correspondent in Saskatchewan is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of wood pulp and papermaking machinery, able to equip a mill for a daily capacity of 50 tons of news-print paper.

The Public School Board of an Alberta municipality are desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of staple school equipment and stationery, etc., in a position to carry on export trade.

A manufacturers' agent, at present in England, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom suppliers of stationery, etc., with a view to representing them, on a commission basis, for the whole of Canada. (Reference No. 389).

GREECE.

A newly-established Greek firm at Piræus desires to get into touch with manufacturers of printing and packing paper, and cardboard, suitable for the manufacture of ledgers, writing pads, etc. (Reference No. 406).

SWITZERLAND.

A large firm of retail stationers at Berne, desire to enter into relations with a London buying house prepared to act for them in this country for the purchase of stationery, fancy goods, etc. (Reference No. 417).



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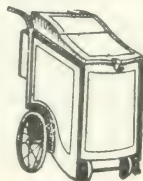
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Papermaking in India.

Recent Developments and Prospects.

In his illuminating report on the trade of India, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner thus sets forth the position of the manufacture of paper in that country:—

Before the war there were about half a dozen paper mills in India, the largest being near Calcutta. These had been established for some years, but, notwithstanding the fact that India produces a great variety of suitable papermaking materials, the Indian mills were consistently undersold before the war in many descriptions of finished paper, and, further, they made use of a great quantity—some 13,000 tons in the year 1913—of imported wood pulp. At the outbreak of war, the grass variously known as sabai, baib or bhabar, with a stiffening of imported chemical wood pulp, was the staple material used for the better class papers in the majority of the mills, while the lower grades of paper were made from waste paper, grass, jute and hemp waste, with liberal quantities of china clay. Before the war capital was shy of the prospects in the Indian paper trade, and the industry was in a very precarious position.

Local Pulp.

With the progress of the war the consequent difficulties of obtaining wood pulp from Europe drove the Indian mills to the increased use of sabai grass, and simultaneously directed yet more attention to the other available raw materials; whilst the higher prices obtained for their products enabled the principal Indian companies to make provision for extensive refitting of their mills, so that, after the war, they might be better qualified to meet renewed competition with European makers, as well as the competition with America and Japan, which has grown since the war began. But even when the Indian paper mills are equipped with the up-to-date machinery, economical power, and all available means of utilising waste products, much will depend upon the extent to which associated industries are developed in India.

Whatever raw materials may be used—whether grass or wood or rags—they all require to be chemically treated before they can produce paper. Up to now, bleaching powder, caustic soda, rosin for sizing, china clay and aluminio-ferric have all been imported, as have been also the colours used for toning white papers and dyeing coloured papers. Of late years some use has been made of the rosin produced at the Government distilleries, and there are now prospects of china clay being produced on a commercial scale in India. The use of the electrolytic method of bleaching is also practicable. With a wealth of fibres to draw upon, and with an adequate local supply of chemicals at a reasonable price, India certainly ought to be in a position not only to produce the whole of her requirements of ordinary paper, but also to become

one of the great pulp exporters. It will be some years, however, before this becomes an accomplished fact. In the meantime, it will be of interest to note the progress made during the war in the manufacture of certain descriptions of paper formerly imported.

Thin bank paper, used for typewriting, is now produced in Bengal, so is the soft-sized impression paper for use with duplicating machines. Toilet paper is now being produced in India. Quite satisfactory wax paper is also being made by an Indian firm in Calcutta. So far, satisfactory carbon paper has not yet been produced, but it is understood that a European firm in Calcutta is proposing to make it. Indian mills have now produced a suitable board for post cards, and no fewer than 63,000,000 cards have been provided for out of the indigenous material.

Imports Still Needed.

Though an advance has been made in the output of manufactured stationery—writing paper, envelopes, etc.—it is probable that for some years to come the finer qualities of writing paper and special drawing and printing papers will continue to be imported. Strawboards, used for bookbinding, were formerly imported from Holland and other European countries, but since the war Japan has secured this trade. An attempt was made in Calcutta in 1906 to make these boards, but owing to climatic conditions, was not a success. There are, however, prospects of the production in India of strawboards and machine-made pasteboard of European quality at a comparatively early date.

Mention should here be made of a most important industrial venture which will probably prove to be of the greatest importance to India. Messrs Andrew Yule and Co., of Calcutta, in association with a prominent firm of British makers, are seeking a large bamboo forest concession near Chittagong, and intend to manufacture paper pulp and also paper of all kinds on a large scale, with the most modern and economical plant to be obtained. Such a scheme should not only be of value to India, but should also be of importance in keeping within the Empire a certain amount of trade which would otherwise be placed with our foreign competitors.

Opportunity for British Engineers.

In another section of the report dealing with paper mill machinery it is stated that the manufacture of paper in India will be largely extended in future. There are already at least half a dozen well equipped mechanically driven plants in the country, mainly situated in Bengal. It is strongly urged that British firms who specialise in complete paper-making plants should place themselves in touch with the London houses of paper mills in India, and it would be well worth their while to send a representative to watch their interests in India and the Far East.

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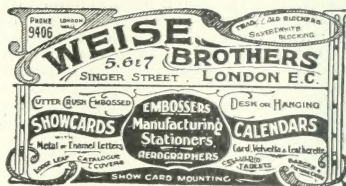
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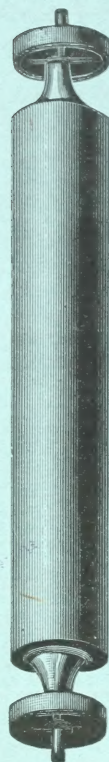
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